THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865 NO. 214

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE NEWS.

For Telegraph see Fourth Page.

The Railroad between Washington and Richmond is now fully opened. The bridge over the Rappahannock is finished. Two trains run daily between the two cities.

The post-office at Danville, Va., was opened last week, and mail communication will hereafter be regularly had between Washington and that point.—Cars run regularly now on the road between Richmond and Danville. There is no trouble from guerrillas or other sources.

The President has almost wholly recovered his health. Mrs. Johnson is quite ill, but her physicians apprehend no serious results.

Col. Hamilton, the Private Secretary of Jeff. Davis, has been sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCullough, the alleged projector of the incendiary plot in New York, to Fort Delaware, and Gov. Harris to Libby Prison.

The James river canal is now open for passengers and freight as far as Lexington.

Col. B. Hargrove, a prominent citizen of Lynchburg, Virginia, committed suicide a few days since.

Major-Gen. Thomas has been "adopted" as a citizen of Tennessee, by the Legislature of that State.

The President has changed the place of imprisonment of Dr. Mudd, O'Loughlin, Arnold and Spangler convicted of complicity with the assassins of President Lincoln. They have been sent to the Dry Tortugas instead of the Albany Penitentiary.

The army of the Shenandoah is virtually disconbanded. The Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry took their departure for home from Winchester yesterday. There are now no troops left in the valley but one year men. The guerrillas are represented as having totally disappeared, and the people are diligently employed in planting crops, &c. In a few days more there will probably be no troops left in the valley, except at Winchester.

The continued disregard of the national authorities by the Mormons, will compel, it is said, speedy and comprehensive measures at the hands of the Executive. Now that there is a strong force on the Pacific there will be no long delay about enforcing obedience to the laws of the land.

Over one hundred and fifty applications for pardon were received by the Attorney General on the day before them the petitions of Lieutenant Gen. Forrest, of the rebel cavalry and Fort Pillow fame; W. B. Brooks, ex-rebel Senator from Mississippi and member of the convention which passed the ordinance of secession, and M. H. Bloodgood, of Tennessee, England. The only pardons granted were those to obscure individuals.

Lieut. Gen. Ewell, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds that he will not leave, has been permitted by the President to return home in Virginia on parole, to report once by letter to the Secretary of War. President Johnson having directed, under date of the 23d of June, that Mrs. Ewell should have the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, and she having taken the required oath, President Johnson to-day permitted her return to Nashville, her former residence, for possession of the property, as decreed by the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

The trial of Mary Harris for killing Burroughs, a War Department clerk, was concluded in Washington on the 19th. The court room was densely crowded, the attendance of ladies being very large. After the conclusion of the arguments of counsel, the Judge made a few remarks submitted the case to the jury, who, in an absence of about ten minutes returned a verdict of not guilty. On this announcement there was great excitement. The men threw up their hats at first into loud applause, women waved their handkerchiefs and wept with joy, and numbers rushed towards Miss Harris to congratulate her. The lady fainted, and was taken from the court in an insensible condition.

It is understood that General Butler tendered his resignation lately, and it was declined. The Alexandria *Journal* says it is rumoured throughout Fairfax county, Virginia, that General Butler and Mr. Sherman have entered into a partnership in the law business in the city of New York.

Mr. Sherman, of the famous Sherman oil company, five years ago was a poor man, is now reported to be worth over five million of dollars. He knows how to be rich!

In Newbern, three hundred and five colored men pay income tax. Of these: From $500 to $600 income was 110; upwards of $1,000 income 52; upwards of wards of $2,000 income was 2. The largest income reported $8,150, was derived from the tur. business.

Mr. Quinlan had just rebuilt his Calliope (steam organ) at an expense of $5,000. Most of the live animals had been removed on account of the hot weather. He proposes to open a menagerir on Broadway preparatory to the erection of a new building for the Museum.

The device of the State seal of Virginia has been changed by the new State government. The old device is retained, but the words "Liberty and Union" encircle the Goddess of Liberty, trampling on the tyrant, instead of the motto, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*."

A large number of negroes have accumulated in Memphis as to compel Gen. Tillotson, Superintendent of Freedmen, to issue orders for them to return to their masters under pain of being arrested as vagabonds, but assuring them that he will certainly protect them in all contracts made for labor.

Mr. Gillet, who is retained by some friends of Jeff. Davis, as the latter's counsel, arrived in Washington several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor does he know what course the government intends to pursue relative to the trial.

President Buchanan's new literary work is in the hands of the printers.

The political canvass in Kentucky is said to be waxing warm, and much interest is felt in the result. The Democracy are sanguine of the success of all their Congressional candidates, and the republicans are afraid to accept any wager upon a single candidate.

The size of our army in Texas has been exaggerated. It consists of only fourteen thousand men, all told. It is not intended to be an army of observation, as the Government does not feel itself qualified, in the present condition of our finances, in indulging in such expensive luxury.

General Buckner--How He Lost a Million of Dollars.

At the beginning of our unhappy civil war, the most prominent of all the military men of the West was Simon B. Buckner, then Inspector General of the Kentucky State troops. A graduate of West Point, serving with distinguished gallantry in the Mexican war, and possessed of very fine intellect, a career of fame and glory was predicted for him by his admirers and friends. It is not our purpose, however, to notice his military career, further than to remark that he surrendered the first and last armies in the war, and each time he was the subordinate of the command. The first time was to General Grant at Fort Donelson, when Generals John B. Floyd and Pillow, his superiors in rank, declined on the plea that if they were captured they would certainly be hung, and the last time was when he surrendered the army of General Kirby Smith to General Canby. This was done in the absence and against the orders Kirby Smith.

But there is something more connected with Buckner, which is not without interest, and probably has no parallel in the war.

When he was a Captain in the regular army, Buckner married Miss Kingsbury, an heiress, who owned an immense landed estate in Chicago, valued at more than a million of dollars. It was unimproved, however, and did not yield an income. Buckner finally placed it under the supervision of General Burnside, who, with judicious mangement, soon caused it to pay handsomely. When the war broke out, it was uncertain on which side Buckner would serve. He was offered a high position by Mr. Lincoln, and also by Jefferson Davis, and finally chose to cast his fortunes with the South. But before doing so, to preserve this great estate to his wife and children, it was made over to the brother of Mrs. Buckner, in whom they had full confidence.

A little later, and Kingsbury, the brother, entered the Federal army and was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg. While lying on the field he spoke of his property and his desire to arrange it so that his sister would have no trouble about it, but delayed too long, and died without making his wishes further known. He had been but a short time married, and some months after his death his wife gave birth to a child. The child necessarily inherits that princely estate, nor can Buckner or his wife receive a dollar from it, excepting what the widow of Mr. Kingsbury shall choose to give them. It is proper to say, to her honor, that she has been most liberal in that respect Buckner's property was long since confiscated, and thus the close of the war finds him, like most of the rebels, in a beggared condition.

HURRA FOR CRINOLINE.—The Queen of Madagascar, on the 15th of April, held a religious ceremony to inaugurate her Majesty's assumption of the dress called *crinoline*, which is henceforth a form of raiment reserved for members of the royal family only. The only exception made was in favor of her Prime Minister's wife, Madame Rainillairyvony. If her august Majesty and Royal Highness would only condescend to favor Raleigh with a visit, and witness the number of her dusky sisters who wear skirts of amplitudinuous dimensions, she would not be so exacting in her restrictions nor so proud of the style which she has appropriated exclusively to the royal house of Madagascar Isle.

A man was robbed of $15,000 in a railway depot at Cleveland.

'TIS NOT A FABLE.—The immense and universal demand for the Fragrant Sozodont, is a marvel in the Annals of Dentistry? It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can effect a set of teeth regularly purified by this Fragrant Vegetable, antiseptic and preservative.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL be resumed on Friday, July 21st, 1865.

Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in male Colleges. A catalogue of studies may be obtained on application to any member of the Faculty. Arrangements have been made to open an Academic Department in which boys may acquire a thorough *business* education. The course in this department will be eminently *practical*. Pupils will be specially prepared for any pursuit in which they may purpose to engage. A regular course of Lectures, illustrated with ample apparatus, will be delivered on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Agricultural Chemistry. Occasional Lectures will also be given on Geology, Botany, Mineralogy, &c.

Extensive Libraries, comprising several thousand volumes, will be accessible to all students.

Tuition, per Session of 20 weeks, in College Dep't, $30
" " " 20 " Academic " 20
Board, per session, (exclusive of lights), 65

No extras.

Board and Tuition are due in advance, but efforts will be made to indulge patrons in special cases.

Provisions will be received in payment at current prices.

For further particulars address
MAJ. JAMES H. FOOTE,
je 28-1m Forestville.

Treasury Department,
6TH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Newbern, N. C., July 17th, 1865.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ILLNESS OF CHAS. H. Woods, Esq., H. O. Clark, Esq., is fully authorized to act in his stead in the collections, securing and forwarding of captured and abandoned property at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The military authorities are respectfully requested to give such resistance as may be in their power.

D. HEATON,
jy 21-1w Supervising Special Ag't Treas. Dep't.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF W. R. Richardson & Co., or to W. R. Richardson individually, prior to the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to come forward and settle according to rates of gold at the time of the transactions.

Those unable to pay cash will confer a favor by giving their notes according to the ratio above stated.

jo 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

ATTENTION! COTTON OWNERS.

WE CAN SELL 300 BALES COTTON. PARties wishing to dispose of any will send good samples.

jo 29-tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

THE CITY.

Value of Bank Notes.—It is a matter of general interest to know the relative value of Southern Bank money at this moment, and we annex the following statement as exhibiting it. It will be seen that the average is not more than 20 cents on the dollar, though the paper of some few of them command higher figures:

North Carolina.—The notes of all the Banks in this State are worth 25, except the Bank of Commerce, which is bringing 20, and the notes of the State Bank, Bank of Cape Fear and Bank of Charlotte, which command 30.

South Carolina.—All Banks in the State 18.

Georgia.—Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad Banks 50; Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia 35; Bank of the State 20; Bank of Middle Georgia 20; all others 10 to 18.

Bank of the Empire State, Northwestern Bank, Mechanics Bank, Timber Cutters Bank, Planter's Bank at Dalton, and Manufacturer's Bank unsaleable.

Alabama.—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40.—Other Banks average 16.

Louisiana.—Citizen's Bank, Canal Bank, Bank of America, Southern Bank 80 to 90; Bank of Louisiana, State Banks, Union Bank, Bank of New Orleans, and Crescent City Bank 30 to 40.

Tennessee.—Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of West Tennessee, and Ocoee Bank 15; Bank of Tennessee 25; Union and Planter's Bank 45.

Virginia.—Wheeling Banks and Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston 85 to 90; Fairmont Bank 60; Exchange Bank of Virginia at Alexandria 40; Corporation of Alexandria 40; Bank of the Valley 30; Bank of Virginia 27½; Merchants' Bank of Virginia 25; Bank of the Old Dominion 25; Bank of Commerce 25; Southwestern Bank of Virginia 25; Farmer's Bank of Virginia 23; Trader's Band 25; Bank of Richmond, 20; Exchange Bank of Virginia 23.

No sale for Bank of Commonwealth and Bank of Phillippi.

Independent Banks 20, except the Monticello Bank and Bank of Howardsville, which range from 10 to 15; Danville Bank 20; Bank of Pittsylvania 15; Bank of Winchester 25.

The Heated Term.—The present summer has confessedly been the most oppressive known to that inevitable personage, "the oldest inhabitant." Our daily statement of the condition of the thermometer here for the past two months, with August still in the front demonstrates a degree of heat heretofore almost unknown in North Carolina. This year we have the mercury up in the nineties and unless old Boreas does something for us in the way of breezes, we shall soon find mankind melting away to dreamy shadows.

As interesting to our readers, we transfer to the *Progress* from the columns of a cotemporary the following thermometrical diary, kept in this State during the year 1855, which is a fair representation of the annual general heat and cold to which we are exposed. It exhibits the salubrity of our State in a very fair light:

Aggregate for January	39	deg.	34 min.
" February	36	"	33 "
" March	42	"	38 "
" April	50	"	14 "
" May	59	"	10 "
" June	66	"	30 "
" July	71	"	48 "
" August	71	"	48 "
" September	65	"	00 "
" October	49	"	30 "
" November	48	"	30 "
" December	42	"	46 "

Quite a difference between 71 and 93½. Is the world about to parch until ignition follows as a logical consequence?

Provost's Sanctum.—The Provost Marshal's office was comparatively thin yesterday morning. No cases of theft, breaking in or disorderly conduct were before the Assistant, and we trust it is indicative of a good time coming in the form of peace, order and good will.

Another bar room has been closed by order of the military, making the third one since Sunday. The war of extermination goes bravely forward, and soon we hope to hear that toddies can no longer be indulged to an extent that jeopards the peace and dignity of the city.

The freedmen came as usual with numerous wrongs, &c, which were administered upon as far as the jurisdiction of Capt. Barrett extended.

Missing.—Some blanks and tickets that had been printed for G. Crain, and placed in a pigeon hole behind the counter in the Progress counting room, on Saturday evening, were removed before Monday morning by some one not connected with the office, and could not be found when called for. As they can be of no use to any one but the gentleman for whom they were printed, we hope that whoever has them will bring them back at once.—And we will thank all persons, not connected with the establishment, to keep from behind the counter and out of the press room hereafter. And no one will be allowed up stairs unless they have business to transact.

Baptized and Ordained.—Last Sunday at the Baptist Church in this city, Rev. T. B. Kingsbury, for many years in the ministry of the M. E. Church, was baptized. At night he was ordained in his new connection, and thereafter a young lady immersed.

Superintendent of Charlotte Mint.—We see it announced that Maj. W. H. Bagley, former State Senator from Pasquotank, has been appointed Superintendent of U. S. Mint at Charlotte. It is thought he will decline the position, though nothing definite has been heard from him.

National Banks.—Few more National Banks will be authorized. The limit of circulation—$300,000,000 has been nearly reached. If Raleigh wishes to have one of these money machines, her people especially the capitalists—must hurry in their efforts No one disputes that there is—the requisite capital in our midst for business purposes.

Fisticuff.—Yesterday afternoon a fist fight occurred between two negroes, in the alley in the rear of the Exchange Hotel. The fight had hardly commenced before the cry of police was raised and the crowd suddenly dispersed, the pugilistic negroes ran off and the scene closed with the usual "*exeunt omnes.*"

"Wake Forrest College"—We have omitted through inadvertence allusion to the opening of this college, which occurred on the 21st of July; and though no information of its prospects have been furnished, we presume from its past repute that the scholarship is large. For particulars as to course of instruction, tuition fees, etc., we refer the reader to the advertisement of Maj. J. H. Foote, elsewhere in this morning's paper.

Domestics.—As showing the age and body of the times, domestically, we supply house keepers with data as to the prices of cotton goods, &c., in New York Sales were made there on the 20th at these figures:

Sheetings (4-4) 32; do. [7-8] 25; do. [3-4] 21.
Osnaburgs [8 ounces] 28.
Cotton yarns 65.
Cotton [raw material] 47.
Spirits turpentine 1,50 and declining.

Bank of North Carolina.—The public anxiety as to the future operations of this Bank will be relieved in part at least after to-day. The stockholders are to assemble here this morning, and if an organization is accomplished, will probably adopt measures to satisfy the popular curiosity.

Personal.—We are gratified the announcement can be made that the Provisional Governor, Mr. Holden, has so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume in part the duties of his position. He was in his office at the capitol yesterday.

Government Sales.—We invite special attention to the sales on government account which appear this morning under the authorization of Col. Boyd, chief quartermaster department of North Carolina. It will be seen that they occur in different parts of the State.

Old Papers for sale at the Progress office. Price 50 cents for one hundred.

At Blumenthal's Soda Fountain, on Fayetteville street, Monday, the thermometer ranged as below:

9 a. m.,	87	1 p. m.	91
10 "	89	2 "	90
11 "	89½	3 "	90½
12 "	91	4 "	90

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET,

REVISED DAILY BY B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER,
13, Fayetteville Street.
Buying Rates.

Gold $1.35; Silver $1.30; North Carolina Bank Notes 10@25 cents on the dollar; other Southern Bank Notes 8@20 cents on the dollar; North Carolina Bonds, old sizes, coupons attached, $65.00.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY
E. A. WHITAKER.
Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 50 per bushel,
" Green, $1 per bushel, small,
Bacon—Firm, sales at 20c per lb.
Beef—15c per lb.
Butter—25 to 30c per lb.
Cheese—40@50c per lb.
Chickens—20@25c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—$1 per bushel.
Eggs—30c per dozen.
Flour—Superfine $9@10 per bbl.;
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—13½@15c per lb.
Lard—20c per lb.
Meal—$1 per bushel.
Mullets—$20 per bbl.
Mackerel—$5 per kit.
Onions—$1 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10 to 15c per lb.
Peas—White, ——; Stock 90 to $1; Garden ——
Potatoes—Irish $1 and sweet $1 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb; Brown 25@30c
Syrup—65@70c per gallon by the barrel
Soda—Cooking, 40c per pound.

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,

CORNER OF 8th AND MAIN STS.,
Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assure the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any First Class House, North or South.

CORKERY & MILLWARD,
Proprietors.

jy 26-2w

* Wilmington Herald, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Columbia Phoenix, Savannah Republican and Macon Telegraph copy two weeks and send bill to Proprietors, Richmond.

REMOVAL!

Peace and Liberty Eating Saloon
REMOVED TO THE
OLD POST OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
ROSS & McGOWAN, Proprietors.

THIS WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR ESTABlishment has been removed to the old Post Office stand, Fayetteville Street, next to the market, where Meals are furnished from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. There being a fine

BAR ROOM

attached, customers will be able to get the best Wines and Liquors to be found in the City.

Ice Cream, Fruits, Melons, &c., in abundance at all times.

Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

jy 24-1w* ROSS & McGOWAN.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line.

THE STEAMSHIP

CHARLES BENTON

SALTER,.....Master,

WILL SAIL FROM NEWBERN FOR THE ABOVE port on FRIDAY, July 28th, 4 p. m., on arrival of the Train from Raleigh

For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to

HUGHES & BILL,
Opposite the Gaston House.
jy 25 td

MACHINERY REPAIRED.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPOSE TO REpair Steam Mills, Cotton Factory Machinery, and Machinery of all kinds, and do anything in the Millwright line.

NUTALL & JACKSON.

REFER TO—A. Johnston, and Shaw, Williamson & Co.
jy 22-1w*

TERMS.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, 1 Year	$10 00	Daily, 1 Month	$1 00
" 6 Months	5 00	Weekly 1 Year	3 00
" 3 Months	3 00	" 6 Months	1 50

Must be paid in advance in all cases or the paper will not be sent; and the paper will be stopped when the time paid for expires, unless renewed.

NEWSBOYS AND NEWS DEALERS

Will be furnished at the rate of $5 per hundred copies. All orders must be accompanied by the money.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines solid minion, or one inch space

1 insertion	$1 00	2 Weeks	$6 00
2 "	1 50	1 Month	10 00
3 "	2 00	2 Months	15 00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20 00
5 "	3 00	6 "	30 00
1 Week	3 50	1 Year	50 00

Longer advertisements, where no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

YEARLY CONTRACTS

Will be made in accordance with the following schedule

1-4 column,	1 Month.	$30 00	1-4 col.	6 Months...	$100 00
1-2 "	1 "	45 00	1-2 "	6 "	140 00
1 "	1 "	60 00	1 "	6 "	150 00
1-4 "	3 "	50 00	1-4 "	1 Year	175 00
1-2 "	3 "	75 00	1-2 "	1 "	200 00
1 "	3 "	100 00	1 "	1 "	400 00

Only those who contract for one fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

Contract advertisers must pay by the month, and all others in advance.

All advertisements must be marked a specified time, and no advertisement will be inserted "till forbid."

Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged One Dollar a square for every insertion.

OUR CIRCULATION

Is larger in the city and throughout the State than any other paper in North Carolina. The *Progress* is read in the camp and among the people by a much larger number of persons than any other paper, and hence its importance as an advertising medium should not be overlooked by business men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00	Three Lines, One Day	$2 00
Two Lines, "	1 50	Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

June, 26, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

We have to pay cash for paper, ink and labor, and we must have more cash from those for whom we work or we cannot pay our current expenses. We know there is but little money in circulation, but there are but few persons who want a newspaper that cannot spare the money to pay for it. Persons seeing their paper marked must remit the money or it will be stopped.

Advertisers must pay in advance for all transient matter, and business men who advertise regularly will be expected to pay their bills monthly.

Job Printing must be paid for when delivered.

J. L. P. & CO.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHEAPER THAN AT NEWBERN

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE.

MR. L. H. KELLOGG, AT THE OLD STAND OF S. H. Young, on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., respectfully announces to the public that he has

JUST RECEIVED

a large and well-selected assortment of Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c. This stock was purchased in New York since the recent decline in prices, and is now offered at terms lower than goods of the same description can be purchased in Newbern or any point south of Baltimore.

Country Merchants and others supplied at wholesale.

jy 15-1m

HARDWARE AND Agricultural Implements.

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CORN PLANTERS, Hay and Manure Forks,
Hoes and Rakes, Scythes and Snathes,
Spades, Shovels, (long and short handle,)
Axes and Handles, Carpenter's Tools,
Hatchets and Hammers,
Scythe Sharpners and Stones,
Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Porcelain Kettles,
Nails, (all sizes,) Curry Combs, &c., &c.,
For sale, cheap for cash, by

MILLER & CO.,
Store formerly occupied by S. H. Young,
jy 7-eod4w Fayetteville Street.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!

NEW YORK DAILIES

RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS;
—ALSO—
MAGAZINES
AND
All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at
THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
J. EDWIN [illegible]
jy 18-tf

$50,000 N C BONDS WANTED.

I HAVE AN ORDER FOR THE ABOVE AMOUNT of North Carolina Bonds (old sizes) and will pay highest market rates for same. Persons having such Bonds to sell, would do well to call soon. Will pay highest market rates, either in specie or "greenbacks" for North Carolina Bank Notes. B. F. GRADY,
jy 24 2w* Exchange Broker, Fayetteville St.

THE VERY PLACE.

SEND YOUR FLOUR AND TOBACCO TO END Sold, Halifax county, N. C. GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL, with self them for you on commission.

References—Branson & Farrar and S. H. Young, Raleigh, N. C. jy 24 1w

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WITHout board, for a gentleman and his wife. Apply at Progress office immediately. jy 18-1w*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

Policy of the Government.

It is evident from the developments before us that the policy of the government towards the prominent characters in the rebellion will be as lenient and merciful as the interests of the country and the future security of the government will permit. We announced in our telegraphic column yesterday the fact that General R. S. ESWELL, LEE's right bower in the desperate campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, had been released from Fort Warren on taking the amnesty oath. We are glad to hear this and we know that the country will be. And now who doubts but that LEE, JOHNSTON, and the other prominent generals will be allowed to take the amnesty oath and be restored to all the rights of citizenship. If the government in its wisdom should deem that examples should be made of some of the leaders in the rebellion, by the infliction of extreme punishment, we imagine that the political intriguers who brought on the war, and who then persistently refused to take steps to end it, and not those who have been conspicuous in the field, will be selected for the expiation and to satisfy offended law.

No one has fought the national forces harder or more effectively than EWELL, and yet he is pardoned. Who will call ANDREW JOHNSON a man of blood after such a sublime illstance of that charity which forgives when the law would justify punishment. LEE and the others who have led the insurgent armies to victory on many a gory field will follow, and when they shall be restored to all the rights of cizenship no better citizens or warmer friends of the government will be found anywhere. It is the cold, calculating, managing politician that endangers the safety of the republic, and not the brave leaders of armies. We have no idea that the President will desire the extreme punishment of any officer of the rebel army, simply because he has fought against the government, but those political leaders who insisted on continuing the contest after there was no visible hope of success, and who are responsible for prolonging the struggle until subjugation relieved us from a tyranny that was ten times worse, will hardly be allowed to escape. The object of the government is evidently to punish those who excited, inflamed and raised the mob, and not those that ran with the mob.

The bulk of the Confederate army, officers and men, opposed the war up to the hour that old Buchanan disgraced his high position by allowing South Carolina to trample under foot the laws of the land and to haul down the flag of the nation, and now when restored to all their former rights, as we hope they will be by the leniency of the government, they will make as useful, as law-abiding and as devoted citizens and friends of the Union as [illegible] think no harm would come to the country by pardoning every man who has ever been in the rebel armies, if we except such desperate characters as the government may hold for heineous offences or flagrant violations of the usages of war. Many of those who have fought desperately against the government were forced into the armies against their will, but once in pride was enlisted and they behaved as men, and though struggling in a bad cause showed that courage and endurance that made even the national troops proud of them as Americans. It is not these, if all pardoned at once, that the government need expect trouble from in the future, for even the secessionist who volunteered in what he conceived to be a holy cause, now acknowledges that we are fairly whipped, that secession was a fatal error, and that now all should rally to the old flag and stand by the old Union: not these then, but the stay-at-home war men, the speculators, the oligarchs and monarchists that the government will have to watch in the future.

We have no doubt but it will be the policy of the government to forgive all men who have been in arms, if there be cause for the belief that they mean to stand by the government in good faith in the future: and that the punishment will be inflicted on those political leaders who have worked much more mischief than the generals who have led brigades and battalions. The quicker that every real friend of the government, regardless of his antecedents, be restored to all the rights of citizenship the better for the future peace and prosperity of the country, and also for the strength of the government.

"All that's Fair must Fade."

All that's fair must fade, we know, but it is not always that the foul flourishes perpetually. The *Daily Record*, a newspaper in the interests of the secessionists and disloyal malcontents in and about Raleigh, expired early yesterday morning. The following is the epitaph as given by the special mourners on the occasion:

"The protracted sickness and absence from the city of the senior editor, and the want of mail facilities throughout the state impel us to suspend for the present the publication of the *Daily Record*."

They tried—for ten days—to kill us, and then kicked the bucket themselves! May they sleep well The fact is the thing couldn't go without wind, and the "patriots and property holders" could not raise the wind. They wanted, now as in the early spring of 1864, all the funds they could get, but not having a rod over the people, and thousands of corrupt officials scattered throughout the state to support their "organ," and black mail being no longer available, the bantling died! We trust the funeral will be well-attended, though the procession will, no doubt, look a little seedy and the worse for wear.

The "sketches," the *pizen* intended to kill us, has destroyed the ritual of the church of the "patriots and property holders," and there is mourning and lamentation throughout all *codfishdom!*

"All that's fair must fade."

The Organs of Davis.

Jeff Davis still has his organs. They are rather mild, timid and weak, it is true, but nevertheless they kick. They now content themselves with wishing that he may not be hanged, but by-and by they will begin to abuse the power that holds him as a criminal, to be tried for treason. Mind what we say. Speaking of "our" President, as the organ of the "patriots and property holders" here calls him, that paper says:

"We deem him in many instances to have been opinionated, even obstinate sometimes, in error; but we hope he will never be hanged. Most people make mistakes; if we are to judge severely, who can stand?"

But the other day it said something about "an insulting song," which song, we are told, said something about hanging "old Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree," or something of that kind. Insulting because it spoke of hanging "our President!" Could impudence go farther. They call Davis "our" President, while they hate the government of Washington and everything connected with it. And this puny concern is not the only organ Davis has in North Carolina; there are others in his service, and if permitted to go on, it will not be long before we shall have a state of things here, similar to that described by Gov. Brownlow as existing in Tennessee.—We shall have old chronic politicians like Etheridge stumping the state making inflamatory, incendiary and treasonable speeches. We have already heard of men in North Carolina who are telling the negroes they are not free, and that when the army is withdrawn they will again hold them as slaves; and it will not surprise us to hear, before the election for Convention takes place, that these secessionists are openly advocating the same doctrine before the people. But all such must and will be put down. We must stand by the President and the officers and agents of the government, and keep down agitation. In no other way can we have peace, and all good citizens will do all in their power to bring about peace. Security for persons and property and material prosperity, can only be enjoyed by a cheerful obedience to the laws, and a willing submission to the policy of the government, and all loyal men should labor continually for these ends.

If the national honor can be vindicated and the future of the country not endangered without the breaking of the neck of Davis, we shall not [illegible] of the country, but the loyalty of any man who defends, pities or sympathizes with him, may well be questioned. The loyal masses simply demand justice for him.

Fourth of July Celebration at Dallas, Gaston County.

The citizens of Gaston county, N. C., assembled at the court house in Dallas, on the fourth of July, 1865, to commemorate the birth day of American Independence. A large number of the citizens were in attendance (ladies and gentlemen.) The services commenced by a song from the choir, (America) after which prayer by Rev. Mr. Noland. (The choir sung Red White and Blue.) The declaration of American Independance was then read by Col. L. A. Mason, after which a very beautiful oration was delivered by Benj. Evans, Captain 28th Michigan Volunteers, commanding post, (Choir Star Spangled Banner.) Every thing passed off peaceable, and apparently to the satisfaction of all present.

THE ORATION.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen and Fellow Soldiers:—Through the Providence of God we are again permitted to assemble and celebrate the anniversary of the great American Republic. With the dawn of light on this morning is heard the peals of the belching cannon that reminds the American people of the ushering in of another birthday of the liberties of America.

This day reminds us of the first blood that was shed at Lexington in the common defense of an oppressed people. It also reminds us of the battle of Bunker Hill, and of the tens of thousands of brave men who freely shed their blood to establish the American Republic in the new world.

This day is sacred to every loyal heart, as the great birthday of liberty in America. On this day are assembled millions of people rejoicing, who are now giving thanks to Almighty God for his love and kindness in preserving the government of the United States, and the liberties of the American people.

This government is the last experiment of self-government by the people, and it becomes the loyal men of America to watch with jealous eyes those liberties bequeathed us by the fathers of the republic—those great God, given rights, established by the blood of our ancestors, of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

This day eighty-nine years ago the bonds that connected the people of the Colonies to the mother country severed, and the country was launched upon a separate and independent state of existence.

There were men in those days equal to the emergency, not only to win their independence by force of arms, but to establish a government that has been the wonder and admiration of the world. In wisdom they laid the foundation for the government of this great nation, that has grown up on this continent, and from a population of three millions to what now numbers over thirty millions, and from thirteen States to thirty-four.

As long as this people sustained the Constitution left them by the statesmen that lived during the infancy of the republic, all was well, all was peace and prosperity. And it was like the dews of Heaven, only felt in the quiet and substantial blessings it conferred upon all protected beneath the ample folds of the stars and stripes.

It is said that adversity sometimes is necessary to teach humility and make us feel our dependence upon that Providence that has showered upon us blessings in unlimited profusion. In other words, our prosperity had made us to a great extent forgetful of the source of all good.

We have as a nation for the last four years been scourged with a terrible civil war, unequaled in magnitude and obstinacy, but now thank God it is closed, and there is not an armed force now in the vast area of this country in hostile attitude to the government.

There is something grand and exciting in the marching of armies, and martialing them in battle array; in the booming of cannon, rattling of musketry, and in the shout and terrible charge; but after the excitement of the contest is over, and the smoke is cleared from the battle field, then you can see war in all its horrid deformities; there you can witness the wounded, the dying, and the dead mingled together, and hear their heart-rending cries, and dying moans.

Then you will hear mourning all over the land for the dear friends fallen in battle.

I trust in God that the American people will not be called upon to witness such scenes again, and palsied be the tongue that will advocate the renewal of the strife, and instant death to him that will strike a blow at the life of the nation.

I hope in the future that all the mighty energies of the nation, instead of putting forward all their powers in destroying one another, will be raised in carrying forward their improvements in the arts and sciences, in propagating christianity, and everything that is calculated to elevate and ennoble the human race, and carry forward the people to a higher state of christian civilization. Notwithstanding all the miseries caused by this war, may it not be overruled by a wise Providence for good. Wicked men meant it for evil, but God permitted it for a wise purpose, and will ultimately make the wrath of man praise him.

To everything there is a season, a time to every purpose. So too there is a purpose to every time, and as the moment brings the duty to the man, the age has its labor to perform, its purpose to achieve, its problems to solve, its truths to proclaim.

But the truths which are for the world to know and feel, are not felt in the form of cold inanmate abstraction.

The age to appreciate its own objects, must see them vividly represented and exemplified in living forms that we admire and revere. Thus we are led to love the truth, which in its disembodied existence might be too high, too distant for our observation or appreciation.

In the light of this truth, let us look at the first great epoch in our nation's history to see the purpose of the time, the character of the men, whose life exemplifies, and whose genius illustrates them. Time has its tides, its flows, and its ebbs, its long high waves, and deep intervals. A glance at the past shows it broken in great accumulations of prominent events, divided by intervals of comparative inaction. In a new country arose a new nation, born in a day, called into being to achieve a purpose, to reveal truths before unaccomplished, though often attempted and groped after in vain, for thousands of years by the sages of the old world.

It has been sought after by ancient Greece and Rome; reiterated in modern ages of Switzerland, Sweden and Holland. The revolutionary age was not to show that a free united people could successfully resist tyranny, or repel invasion, for that was an old fact associated with all the most inspiring remembrances of classic ages. That was an old fact which was fully shown at Marathon, Thermopylas and Salmis.

The revolutionary age was not to overthrow and destroy, but to establish, to fix. It added but one to numerous evidences of a familiar truth that the world can never deny or forget.

The powers of Rome were consolidated within the walls of a single city. Rome had subject provinces, which she ought to have made free States with equal rights, with common interest, and with a common bond of union.

Greece had free States, but no national union. The evils of both these opposite extremes was well avoided by our forefathers, and the good of both was blended together into a firm basis on which we stand to work. They founded, we built; they laid the foundation of liberty, and those liberties can only be vindicated by making a good use of them. Can the people govern themselves?

We speak of the revolutionary age as an experiment now fully complete, and a problem now fully solved. The revolutionary age was one time, with one purpose, and one man. He was so placed, and he so acted in his place, as to become the heart of the nation, the mind of the age, and the soul of the time.

Long shall ring through the continent and over the ocean that name. It shall be heard when nothing else that belongs to America shall be known from Peru, Plata and Oregon to Sparta, Thebes and Athens; and amidst the forest overgrown ruins of vast primeval empires that left no record and no name. In Greece, you may speak of the revolutionary age, and they will anticipate your utterance by murmuring that name in accents so strange that you will hardly recognize it.

Mourning that he only bequeathed the name of Washington to make man blush there was but one, when his country was slumbering on the brink of ruin, he was the watchful sentinel to arouse her to action. When the subterfuge of officers and the mutiny of soldiers threatened to mar the fair prospect, he possessed the power of quieting the angry waves and restoring peace. He was truly the centre the representative, the dictator, the genius of that mighty scheme that resulted in laying the foundation of a great nation.

He was a great man, yet he found men inferior to himself that could write for him. He was not a philosopher like Franklin, nor a jurist like Jay: nor a constitutional commentator like Madison or Hamilton, nor a statesman like Thomas Jefferson. He was not for mere personal self-sacrifice equal to the martyr death of Warren, Mercer, Montgomery, or that heroic youth called Nathan Hale, yet he was greater than them all and as he seemed to absorb all the great qualities of his excellency from each individual patriot, so he diffused them again through the great mass, until he became the great soul of the time and the mind of the age. Washington was not only given for a witness to the people, but a leader and commander to the people. Fortunate for America that she had a man of integrity, one that would not barter the bones of the dead for a ribbon or a title.

Nature made him great. He made himself virtuous by laboring for the good of his people more than for himself. Twice called to preside over the liberties of his country, so great was his attachment to the people, and so pure in heart was his love towards the welfare of his fellow citizens, that they have given him the immortal title of the father of his country.—He was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen. He sublimely retires to the peaceful shades of private life, content with the honors of having been instrumental in achieving the independence and securing the happiness of his fellow countrymen. He lived the ornament of the eighteenth century—he died regreted by a mourning world.—When Washington departed, with him the age departed. The purpose of that time being complete, the problem of that age was fully solved, and the curtain falls to rise upon another and a greater scene.

It is said that history is philosophy teaching by example. It is more. It is God teaching by His Providence, as in creation, giving evidence of that same all-controlling design and benevolence. In both he gives the time its purpose, the age its crisis; He calls the man to execute His counsels, and as firm as the pillars of creation, a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice. An American citizen had been the proudest little any man could wear and a passport of safety all over the world outside of America. All they have and are, they owe to the government under God. That government never proposed to abridge a single right of an American citizen. It has in this great rebellion only put forth its arm to prevent the consummation of the great sin of its destruction. No loyal man has ever been disturbed in the enjoyment of his home. No loyal man has the remotest fear of being disturbed in the enjoyment of any right. Yes, they are free under the government of the United States; they may continue free. The path of duty is the path of safety. Stand by the government and freedom and free institutions are secured to us and to posterity forever. But safety is in the government, and not out of it. Do you say that you did not like the pilot, and that the old ship of State was being carried out of the channel laid down upon the chart in the Constitution. That you see breakers ahead. A threatening lee shore upon your left, and the rocks and shoals all around, that are not laid down upon the chart—that the chart of the Constitution points to clear weather and smooth water. All this may be true; but do you not remember that since that chart was made there has been a land slide of several States directly into the channel marked out by that instrument—that there has been mutiny on board, the old ship's flag has been destroyed, and her whole frame is shivering under one of the most terrible gales, the most awful storm of rebellion that ever beat upon the side of any ship of State.

The new pilot found men on board cutting the tiller ropes, and others endeavoring to fire the ship. He ordered them confined and has saved the ship, torn and broken as she is.

He calls for help; the storm grew dark; the ship shivered in every timber; a part of the crew was washed overboard; he required the aid of loyal men to bear a hand; they sprung as one man to the rescue, manned the rattlings, braced up the sails, helped at the wheel, and rescued the mutineers who were destroying the ship, and she has safely rode out of the storm and come again into the quiet waters of peace and security, where she may again bear proudly up the old war worn flag as a beacon of hope, safety, and liberty to the oppressed of all lands through all time to come. This is the impulse of the patriot; nothing less than this can any man do who loves his country. With patriotism in the Union, all is light, liberty and safety; beyond that all is darkness and doubt. I would appeal to the men of my country to ponder well the position of affairs; break every shackle that binds you with treason. Cluster around the banner of our fathers, wipe out the last vestige of the spirit that sharpened the knife that has murdered so many of our countrymen in the field. Unite in patriotism for our native land, and then treason shall hide its head, and rebellion be numbered among the things that have been.

Then shall our country awake to a holier and better life, and around every cottage door shall cluster tearful, joyful faces, to welcome brave hearts home from the field. And then, in the fulness of gratitude may be exclaimed, again our flag is at the mast as proudly as of old.

It leaps upon the joyous blast, as if within its folds a thousand hearts, alive and true, were throbbing in the field of blue. In every age the great mass of mankind have acted but for the moment, insensible of the purpose to which they contributed. It has been our privilege to act farther than the moment, to act with our wide relations to the past, the present and the future: can the people govern themselves wisely and justly. We speak of this as an experiment now fully complete and a problem now fully solved.

Say not then, why were the former days better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this. Suppose what is now history had then been prophecy, where would we have gone to find the man who should be qualified for the emergency, and stand in his lot in the end of those days, whose model is like that law loving orderly freeman, the father of his country. Would we seek him in the halls of some college, where the favored few acquire a liberal education of [illegible] and antiquity? Not there. Would we seek him among the sons of the rich and honored? No, not there. Would we seek him in military life, whose infancy has fed on the mingled carnage of a thousand battle fields? No, no, not there, not there.—A greater source than these shall produce the man of the age, who shall stand in his lot in the end of those days as a witness to the people. We go to the fields of labor where the man fulfils the decree of heaven, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." There we find the well directed energy of a human mind, born of obscure parents, left to the resources of his own nerve—by the help of God and an honest life, he was prepared by industry and practical discipline for the coming contest of his time. When the storm of rebellion arose and commenced to gather like a thick cloud in the horizon, the calm, cool voice of that honest old man was heard; the people looked, and lo and behold, in his right hand was extended the olive branch; his voice was heard but disregarded, saying, brother, this is the country of our fathers; this great temple of liberty was secured by the blood of our ancestors; they laid it in wisdom.—This flag so grossly insulted at Charleston was the emblem of American liberty. In the hour of trial that flag, the great passport of its subjects, whose stars represent the sister States, whose stripes represent the years of struggle for independence. If you will cease from the shedding of blood, come quietly to your allegiance, all of your former rights shall be guarantied and pardon to all. Bygones shall be bygones, let us live in friendship together. This was from one who loved his country, one who died a martyr in his country's cause. Yes, Abraham Lincoln, the second Washington, with his own blood watered the tree of liberty that was planted by the early Father of the Republic. What has the wicked and causeless rebellion done? It has drawn the sword against the nation's life. It has aspersed the nation's honor, most wantonly periled the lives of thousands of her countrymen. It attempted to destroy the ark of the Republic. It fired the roof that sheltered a great nation, in their mad and infernal designs of ruining where they could not rule, declining an equal constitutional participation in the government. Resolved that when they could not constitutionally rule they would destroy the best government on earth and let the sun of liberty set in the midnight horizon, never again to rise. They would have laid the national flag, that great symbol of our liberties, in the silent chambers of the dust, with the inscription upon whose ruins are, they were, but are not.

Under the doctrine of secession, had the so-called Confederate States secured their nationality, they would have laid the foundation of dividing the States into so many petty governments and thereby brought dishonor and disrespect of all the nations of the world; while in that weak and distracted condition they would be liable to fall an easy prey to foreign ambition. We have often read of the anarchy of Greece and Rome; we have heard of Cæsar assuming the crown, declaring that Rome must be imperial and Cæsar for its head. He too soon fell in the senate by the hands of Brutus, who declared "not that I love Cæsar less, but that I love Rome more." Internal strife raged at every point and Rome bled at every pore—the best blood of the nation was spilled without success. Little did we think that similar scenes of the anarchy of Greece and Rome would be repeated in this our day by what were citizens of our once happy land; but it is too true, and thousands of brave dead have left their loved ones at home. Brothers have left dear sisters; children have left their parents; husbands have left their wives and little ones; [illegible] object of their affections—all for the [illegible] country; and endured the hardships [illegible] of battle to save the government of our [illegible] rich inheritance of freeman, from vile [illegible] pollution of evil-doers in trying to [illegible] they call a strong government. The [illegible] ers of the so-called Confederate States [illegible] sufficient strength against the govern[illegible] destroyed any other nation on earth [illegible] ted States.

Look but a short time in the past, [illegible] law loving, orderly freeman, a third [illegible] with a steady purpose as if chosen [illegible] work out the great problem that man [illegible] self-government. We see him passing [illegible] ical, there surrounded by a den of [illegible] were ready to take the life of the nati[illegible] him surrounded by dangers of the gre[illegible] tude. Thick and fierce grew the stru[illegible] was always calm, cool, deliberate, with [illegible] ness of a christian in all his ways.

He entered the struggle and saved [illegible] Bring the wreath of oak leaves. In the [illegible] modern greatness he stands alone. [illegible] names of antiquity lose their lustre in [illegible]

Before him all borrowed greatness [illegible] silence. In him was system, self-[illegible] remuneration and self government.

Abraham Lincoln fell a martyr to his [illegible] cause. He filled the chasm for his country. Just as the sun of liberty began again [illegible] genial rays through the great storm of [illegible] Abraham Lincoln fell by the hand of a [illegible] traitor. When he departed, the purpose [illegible] being complete, the problem that man is [illegible] self-government was fully solved and [illegible] fast.

With him the age departed—the people [illegible] launched upon another scene. The pa[illegible] age know that their work is done; they [illegible] the cause of liberty is fully vindicated by [illegible] and freedom and free institutions are [illegible] time to come, to us and to posterity.

Let me say to the citizens of North C[illegible] are walking on historic ground—the soil [illegible] you tread has been moistened by the [illegible] ancestors. Many are the times the fathers [illegible] public have met the enemies of our com[illegible] soil. They fought for liberty, religion and [illegible] by the price of their blood they gained it.

Washington, in his farewell address [illegible] templating the causes which may disturb [illegible] It occurs, as a matter of serious concern, [illegible] ground should have been furnished for [illegible] terising parties by geographical discrim[illegible] Northern and Southern, Atlantic and [illegible] whence designing men may endeavor to [illegible] belief that there is real difference of local [illegible] and views. One of the expedients of par[illegible] quire influence within particular districts [illegible] represent the opinions and aims of other [illegible] You cannot shield yourselves too much [illegible] jealousies and heart-burnings which spr[illegible] their misrepresentations, they tend to ren[illegible] each other those who ought to be bound [illegible] fraternal affections. With a united govern[illegible] flag of our country will be respected. The [illegible] nation on earth dare not insult; the most [illegible] light to do us honor under the ample folds of [illegible] and stripes." We can sit under our own vi[illegible] tree and worship God according to the dict[illegible] own conscience. Yes, thank God, we shall [illegible] free to pursue all those various occupations [illegible] liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Fre[illegible] free to speak, and can again enjoy the free[illegible] press.

Again will the sun of liberty rise [illegible] splendor; despotism will be driven from our [illegible] land to be known only as its dying struggl[illegible] ty will reign triumphant. Already has the [illegible] excited by our system of government been [illegible] the continent; it has snuffed the breez[illegible] oceans; it has entered the heart of Europe.

Then let me say to you as a soldier, one [illegible] met your fellow citizens in deadly combat, [illegible] own soil, let us live together under so great [illegible] a government; let bygones be bygones; let us [illegible] in future; let us cultivate the spirit of [illegible] with as much zeal as has characterized our [illegible] war, and a peaceful, prosperous and happ[illegible] awaits us all. Let us learn wisdom by the [illegible] suffer, resolved to stand by our country in [illegible] Then, with a united government, for strength, [illegible] influence and prosperity, we can look to [illegible] point to the future, and challenge the world to [illegible] parison.

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THIS HOTEL IS NOW OPEN AND PAT[illegible] solicited from my friends and the public [illegible] Mr. A. J. PARTIN has charge of my busine[illegible] do all in his power to render our guests comfort[illegible] A limited number of boarders taken by the [illegible] reasonable rate, with or without lodging.
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jy [illegible]

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APPLICATIONS FROM MANY INVALIDS induces us to open our House on 1st August for accommodation of a few of our old friends and [illegible] patrons.
The Spring is now in good running order, [illegible] standing parties have been busily engaged clear[illegible] reports to the contrary.
Board will be moderate, half of which may be [illegible] (in advance) in provisions at market rates. We [illegible] us a few days before hand so that conveyances may [illegible] readiness at the Depot.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
I have carefully prepared and have for sale a [illegible] containing the prices of gold every day from [illegible] 1861 to May 1865—Price 25cts pr copy.
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ILY PROGRESS.

UESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

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here are no agents persons can send money by paper sent until the subscription is paid.

arnum and Barnum's Museum.

propriate in connection with the recent fire ew words regarding the man who is so great d the building and its contents. Mr. Barhis career as a showman in 1835 by exhibit. Heth, a colored woman, who was the reof General Washington. He advertised d people flocked from all quarters to see oman. Mr. Barnum made enough out of lation to organize a travelling show. In ought Schudder's Museum, paid for it in a adding to it the contents of Peale's Museum, what has since been known as Barnum's Museum. Here he has since remained, alized two colossal fortunes, one of which his unlucky clock speculations. Here he ted all the remarkable curiosities which d enterprise could procure. A model of falls, the Fejee Mermaid, the diorama of the the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Heris, the Happy Family, the What is It, the Calculator, the hippopetamus, whales, prize babies, big dogs, prize poultry, Tom wife, the Belgian giant Commodore Nutt, arren, Calvin Edson, the living skeleton; ana, the bearded woman; the (so called) Albinoes and quite a regiment of giants, boys and fat girls have at various times ttractions of this unique place of amusere was also a large collection of minerals, affed birds and animals, which were of d cannot be easily replaced. A series of men eminent in the early annals of our been destroyed. Though valueless as , they were not without historical value. revolutionary relics are also consumed. ccumulations of over twenty years have destroyed. Of late, however, the estabnot been adequate to the wants of its not equal to the position of a metropoln. The wax figures and other recent adno great losses; but the conchological, al, zoological and ornithological specimens uine merit, though of late visitors had m for the more showy attractions of the m" and the platform of living curiosities. um was absent at the time the fire broke necticut. He was telegraphed for at once town in a special train.

es James Jeffries, the author of "Jeannot," a popular song a dozen years ently in London.

CTION SALES
OF
NMENT PROPERTY
IN THE
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY pring Wagons, Harness and other govty will take place from time to time at ies and towns in the State.
will afford farmers excellent opportunities arms with any class of animals they desire

ll embrace a variety of stock, including ught Horses and Mules of every class. A Mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and n, will be offered at each sale.
of capitalists and dealers in stock is par- to the opportunities here presented for tment. Stock purchased for cash at these old on credit, with ample security, at a to farmers who are depending on their for means to purchase—or may be retaincash at a large profit after the crops

on day of sale.
tinue during the month of August, and d in this column as soon as dates are

operty named above will be held at the named below, viz:
H, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 865, under the direction of Captain A. M. . Q. M. Sale to commence at 9 a. m., Baptist Grove.
ORO', on Saturday, July 29th, 1865, un- of Capt. G. F. W. WILLEY, A. Q. M. e at 8 a. m., and continue until 5 p. m.
NE, on Thursday and Friday, July 27th under the direction of Captain U. H. Q. M.
RY, on Thursday, July 27th, 1865, under Capt. D. W. H. DAY, Ch. Q. M. 23d

TE, on Tuesday and Wednesday, August r the direction of Capt. D. W. H. Day, rmy Corps.
ON, on Friday, August 4th, under the t. D. W. H. DAY, Ch. Q. M. 23d Army

VILLE, on Friday, August 4th, under Capt. A. M. GARDETTE, A. Q. M.
J. F. BOYD,
Col. & Chief Q. M., Dep't of N. C.

RALEIGH, July 19, 1865.

SIGNED FOR MANY YEARS PAST ing and Brokerage business in this city, e attention of the public to the fact that ed. They will continue the business in iving strict attention to arranging and s, making collections, buying and sell- and giving to all business entrusted to best possible despatch. They hope by making returns to retain the confidence of to make many new ones.
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.

RRAY & NEPHEW,
N AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
uth Street, New York.

ENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL receive our special attention. Consigough GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be of charge.
mptly filled. Having been in the North or over twenty years, we feel competent rrespondents in all particulars.
quotations of our markets furnished.

NEW SCHEDULE.
LEIGH TO PETERSBURG.
OUGH IN ONE DAY.

AFTER THURSDAY NEXT, THE RALeston train will leave Raleigh at 6 a. m., on at 12 m.
ain will leave at 1 p. m., and reach the Petersburg Road at 5 p. m.
mber of omnibuses and wagons have been all the passengers and baggage from the Petersburg Road to Peteraburg.
burg at 6 a. m., reach Gaston at 11 a. m. at 12 n. and reach Raleigh at 7 p. m.
. A. DUNN, Sup't R. & G. R. R.
. M. DUNLOP, Sup't Petersburg R. R.
e 21, 1865. je 21-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rags! Rags!!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

To Printers.—For sale, a No. 2 Washington Hand Press, in good order, may be had for about one half the cost of a new one. A bargain for any one who wishes to start a paper, or any publisher who requires the use of such a press. Apply to J. L. PENNINGTON,
jy 1-1m Raleigh, N. C.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVERTISER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED IN the City of Raleigh, an Agency for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate in North Carolina. In connection therewith, and as auxiliary thereto they will publish a double sheet, twenty-four column weekly newspaper, wherein will be advertised, free of cost, all lands offered for sale through their agency, and which will be devoted to the dissemination of information concerning the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and other resources of the State. By means of competent Agents in in every county they will show the present advancement and special capabilities for future development of each.

It will be found, on investigation, that no State in the Union can present such a combination of advantages as North Carolina. Situated midway between the colder regions of the North and the more tropical climes of the South, its land stretching from the sea-coast to the mountains, yield bountiful returns of cotton, tobacco, rice, grain, fruits, pasturage, grapes and other products, while in its bosom lie rich mines of gold and iron, copper, lead, coal, and other minerals, its rivers afford water power sufficient for the most extensive factories, and in its forests are boundless supplies of naval stores, timber and material for tanning. Under the recent change in the system of labor it becomes the interest of proprietors to part with a portion of their real estate, and it is the object of this enterprise, through agencies in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other chief cities to bring these abundant resources of the State to the notice of men of energy and capital, to get together the seller and the buyer, and to aid in starting North Carolina in a career of prosperity heretofore unknown.

The ADVERTISER will be furnished free of charge to all customers, and to others at One Dollar per annum. The first number will be issued by the first of July, or sooner, if the type and necessary material already ordered, can be procured from New York before that time. Those desirous to advertise in the first number will please communicate to the undersigned at once. Moderate commissions will be charged where sales are made.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

KEMP B. BATTLE.
J. M. HECK.
B. P. WILLIAMSON. je 12-tf

All papers in the State copy twice and forward bills.

The Home Intelligence Office.

Over Pescud's Drug Store, Fayetteville St.

HOMES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

EMPOYMENT SECURED FOR MEN OR WOMEN of all trades, business or vocations.

Families and all others promptly supplied with all kinds of help.

Houses taken on sale or to let. Stores or Residences secured for renters or buyers.

For full particulars send for Circular.

T. C. CAMPBELL.

REFERS TO

Harrison & Howell, Wilmington, N C; W B Smith & Co, Editors Field and Fireside, Raleigh; James McKimmon, Esq, Raleigh; S H Young, Esq, Raleigh; J C Palmer, Esq, Raleigh; Martin, Tannahill & Co, Petersburg, Va; John White, Esq, Warrenton, N C. je 27 1m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

KEEP COOL

—AND—

COMFORTABLE!

LINEN CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE DOOR ABOVE THE PROGRESS OFFICE, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

Gentlemens' Summer ClotHing

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

RATES AS LOW AS NEW YORK PRICES!

This is no fiction. Give him a call.
jy 17-tf

W. H. & R. S. Tucker

WILL RESUME BUSINESS ON OR BEFORE the first of August, next, for the present at the store formerly occupied by McGee & Williams, adjoining our old stand. They will offer to the public their usual well selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

and Family Groceries, consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Gents' Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Wines and Liquors.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!! NOTIONS!!!

in fact a general and miscellaneous STOCK OF GOODS.

Having secured the services of Thaddeus McGee, Esq., as salesman, they hope by promptness and dispatch to merit a continuance of those favors so liberally extended heretofore. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2awlA

OUR OLD CUSTOMERS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO us by note or account, can settle the same by produce at market rates.

Produce will be taken in exchange for goods, thereby rendering mutual advantage.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2aw1A

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE WILL FILL ORDERS, OR MAKE PURCHASES in the Northern markets, (accompanied by the cash) on commission. Our experience in business enables us to offer facilities to country merchants in the selection of their goods.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
jy 11-2awlA

WANTED,

TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RESPONSIBLE party to cut 1500 cords of Wood within three miles of Raleigh.

RICHARDSON & MILLER.
je 29 tf

WATCHES.

A LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, CLOSING THEIR business, offer a fine assortment of Gold, Silver and Composition Cases Watches at cost.

To returned soldiers wishing employment, speculating men, traders, or others wishing to replenish their stock, or to any one wishing a single or a thousand Watches this is a great opportunity.

Retail circular, price list and full particulars addressed to

HENRY BLOOM,
jy 20-1m 116 Broadway, New York.

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. ANYETT,
SOUTH FRONT STREET,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FAMILY GROCERIES, DOMESTICS, HATS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

I am receiving the above articles fresh by Steamers from New York and Baltimore.

GIVE ME A CALL.
jy 14-3m

LEOPOLD BARR,
MIDDLE STREET,
(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD*)
NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

to be found in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious

NEW STORE,

where his immense stock can be displayed to advantage; and he invites his old customers, and the public to give him a call. jy 14-3m

H. & B. EMANUEL,
MIDDLE STREET,
(*BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON hand, at wholesale and retail, a large and well-selected stock of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
LADIES HATS and BONNETS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c.

which they offer to the citizens of Newbern, and of North Carolina at the lowest cash prices.

They offer to country merchants superior advantages to any house in Newbern, and they invite all who wish to purchase to give their stock a careful examination.
jy 14 3awlm

Leland, Biglow & Co.,
COMMISSION
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Cotton Factors,
AND DEALERS IN
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE
AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR
COTTON PLANTERS
POLLOCK STREET,
(*Near East Front St.,*)
NEWBERN, N. C.
jy 14-tf1an

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADDitions to their works and erected large Warehouses, are prepared to Gin, Press, Sale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of cotton growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season, and they will find it for their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14-tf1an Newbern, N. C.

C. W. ROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, FISH AND PROVISIONS,
CRAVEN STREET,
(*BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,*)
Newbern, N. C.

Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices. jy-17-3m

HOUGH & CO.,
(*Late W. O. Hamilton & Co.,*)
Corner South Front and Middle Streets,
Newbern, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.
jy 14-3m

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

Brewery, West 19th st., between 7th and 8th ave.
jy 15 3m

CARD—LAND AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING HERETOFORE Announced a "General Intelligence and Land Agency" in the city of Raleigh, to commence operations on the 1st inst., have since determined to confine their business to the counties of Wake, Granville and Franklin, in connection with the N. C. Land Agency of Messrs. Battle, Heck & Co. Wishing the latter will begin all to give our personal attention to a more confining business of this particular character.

We have a general knowledge of the lands in the above mentioned counties, and a personal acquaintance with many of the desirable tracts.

Land owners, &c., in either of the aforesaid counties desiring to sell or to place lands for sale, will find it to the objects of the Agency, will please call at our office in Raleigh. Meanwhile, attention is directed to the announcement of Battle, Heck & Co., published in the various papers of the State. RICHARDSON & MILLER.
jy 7-tf

GOVERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. J. MENINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of S. Gadding and I. Disosway.)
jy 14-3m

Real Estate Agency
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE OR LEASE Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, City or Town Property, in any portion of North Carolina, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION,
Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.

HAVING RESUMED BUSINESS AT THEIR OLD stand, will give strict, personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c.

ALSO, TO RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. jy 8-1m

HUGHES & DILL,
Commission & Shipping Merchants,
Newbern, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern. G. W. DILL, Morehead City.
jy 8-tf

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Newbern, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE SELLing or renting of every discription of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property, which they wish to dispose of, will find it to their interest to correspond with us. jy 8-1m

THE PEOPLES' LINE
—FOR—
NORFOLK AND INTERMEDIATE
LANDINGS.
(Via Canal.)

The Fine Low Pressure Steamers
MINNEHAHA, HUGUENOT AND WASHINGTON IRVING,
WILL LEAVE NEWBERN
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Leave Norfolk
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THESE STEAMERS HAVE BEEN PUT ON THIS route for the accommodation of the citizens of Eastern North Carolina, and will be run the entire season. The most careful attention will be paid to freight sent by this Line.

Rates as low as by any other Line.

WM. CANEY,
jy 3-tf Proprietor.

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 24-tf

CUTTER & FRENCH
Fayetteville Street,
(*OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,*)
ARE CLOSING OUT
AT COST.
THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
CLOTHING.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats and Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
MILITARY CLOTHING,
MILITARY TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
SUTLER GOODS,
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., &c.

Call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.
jy 17-tf

H. MAHLER.
Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELER AND ENGRAVER.
Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver.
May 31-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to do all kinds of
Saddle and Harness Repairing.
In Baker's building, on Fayetteville street, at the Post Office. Patronage solicited. May 29 tf

CAN BE FOUND AT THE
HOME INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

TWO NO. 1 SEAMSTRESSES, GOOD COOKS, Dining Room Servants, Carriage Drivers, Porters, Gardners, Farm Hands, &c., &c. Call and see.
jy 18-tf

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
22 White Hall St.,
NEW YORK.

ALFRED E. BENNETT, H. C. VANPELT, New York. | C. H. BENNETT, at B. P. Williamson & Co's, Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
COTTON, TOBACCO, COTTON YARNS, CLOTH, AND NAVAL STORES.

Freight and Taxes arranged and Insurance effected by Railroad and Sea to New York.

B. P. Williamson & Co., Raleigh, will furnish information concerning Taxes, Shipment, &c., for consignments to the above parties.

REFER TO

New York—President Atlantic Bank, Fenner, Bennett & Bowman, John McKellop, W. J. Barney & Co.
Raleigh—Dr. W. J. Hawkins, President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, Battle, Heck & Co., J. M. Heck, Esq., B. P. Williamson & Co.
jy 15-2m

* * Standard and Record copy. [4 squares.]

SHAFER & NORWOOD,

A. S. SHAFER, late of Petersburg, Va. | P. T. NORWOOD, late of Warrenton, N. C.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE
No. 5 Water St.
NEW YORK.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Grains, and all other Southern Products solicited.

Orders from Merchants, Manufacturers, Planters, and others will receive our prompt, individual attention.

REFER TO

Gov J M Morehead, Greensboro', N C.
W J Hawkins, President R & G R R.
Wollwaine, Son & Co, Petersburg, Va.
Donnans & Johnson, Petersburg, Va.
Martin & Tannahill, Petersburg, Va.
E A Vogler, Esq, Salem, N C.
R B Richardson, Esq, Rockingham.
June 8-3m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Opera, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 87 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,
97 Pearl Street, New York.

ROB'T R. SWEPSON, New York City.
SAM'L G. MURPHY, New York City.
OTHUS P. MENDENHALL, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
THOMAS J. SIMMONS, Company's Shops, N. C.
DAN'L WORTH, Company Shops, N. C.
GEO. W. SWEPSON, Haw River P. O., N. C.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.
jy 27 6m

READ BROTHERS & CO.,
STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
380 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
W. B. SYMMES.
June 1-6m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity. Office at Col Geo. Little's. jy 17-3w.

TELEGRAPHIC.

STARTLING MEXICAN NEWS.

MAXMILLIAN ABOUT TO ABDICATE.

NAPOLEON "GOING BACK" ON HIM

PETERSBURG, July 14, 1865.

The Washington correspondent of the New York. *World* publishes the following relative to

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

It is rumored that the State Department has received intelligence from private sources in Mexico, to the effect that there is a strong probability that Maximillian will abdicate his throne there, and return to Europe in a few months. This is said to be owing to some recent success gained by the patriot Mexicans over the Imperialists, the details of which, it is said, have not yet reached the United States: and also to the failure of the Emperor Napoleon to support Maximillian with troops, in the manner and to the extent that the latter expected. If the latter cause really exists, the speedy abdication of Maximillian may be looked for as a certainty, for the stability of his throne depends entirely upon French bayonets and French gold. Everything depends, therefore upon a verification of this fact. It is reported also, that orders have been sent to the commander of our forces on the Rio Grande, to cross that river and advance into Mexico upon the happening of a certain contingency which is by no means improbable. This report may be correct, but it has not yet been traced to a reliable source.

It is certain, however, that Mexican affairs were discussed in the Cabinet on Friday, and the general impression among those most likely to know is, that the discussion took a turn that was by no means pleasing to the Secretary of State. One story is, that the President stated it to be his wish that the Emperor of France be officially notified that Maximillian must be withdrawn from Mexico, and in case of a refusal of Napoleon to comply which refusal was not anticipated by the President, that Gen. Sheridan be then directed to cross the Rio Grande, and advance on the Mexican capital with his whole army. Those who tell this story say that this course of action was vehemently opposed by Mr. Seward, who went so far as to say that Napoleon would never consent to the withdrawal of Maximilian. I think, however, hat matters here are rapidly shaping themselves so as to confirm fully all I have recently stated in regard to the determination of the President to uphold the Monroe doctrine.

It is the opinion of the coolest and wisest heads here that the determination, carried into effect, will not, in any event, involve us in a war with France. There is no more sagacious ruler living than Napoleon. He thoroughly understands us, our Government, and our people. No European sovereign is so well served as he in all that relates to accurate intelligence of all that passes here. He reads our national character like an open book. He knows our strength. He knows how powerful a hold the Monroe doctrine has upon the hearts of the people. He knows that it needs but five words from President Johnson to see an army of half a million of the veterans of Grant and Sherman rushing like a tornado toward the halls of the Montezumas. It is believed, therefore, that it only needs an emphatic announcement of our intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine to cause Napoleon to withdraw his Austrian protege.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK!

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST IN BEAUFORT HARBOR.

Official information has been received at Department Headquarters, confirming the rumors which have been current on our streets for a few days past, of an accident in Beaufort Harbor, resulting in the loss of twenty-five lives. As near as we can learn, the particulars are as follows:—

The steamer *Quinnebog* having on board the 76th Pennsylvania Regt., and a small detachment of the 9th Maine, in charge of the horses of the latter Regt., started from Beaufort Harbor on Thursday morning, for the purpose of conveying the troops above mentioned to the North.—Before she had crossed the bar her engines became disarranged, and she swung across the channel and striking bottom went to pieces. Boats were immediately sent from shore, and with their assistance and good swimming on the part of some, all but twenty-five of those on board were saved. The accident occurred in plain sight of Beaufort, and the efforts of the men struggling against a watery grave are described as heart rending.

We are unable to furnish any names, or further particulars this morning, but hope to do so very soon. The detachment of the 9th Maine was in charge of an officer who was lost, together with the horses, which are said to have been very valuable. We refrain from giving mere rumors, because, if unfounded, they may create false impressions; but wait until the official investigation which we understand has been ordered by Gen. Ruger shall fix the blame for this horrible affair on the responsible parties. As further facts develope themselves we will make them public.

LATER.

Since writing the above, we learn that there were only two companies of the 76th on board and that besides the detachment of the 9th Maine, there was also a small party of the 3d U. S. Artillery. The field officers of the 76th were on board the *Ellen Night* and any rumor that they were lost is without foundation.

Civil Government in Wilmington.

One by one the towns in this State are being turned over to the civil authorities, and the military is gradually being withdrawn. The Wilmington *Herald* of Saturday says:

We are informed that at 9 o'clock on Monday morning next the control of the town of Wilmington will be formally transferred by the military into the hands of the mayor and commissioners, the military commandant retaining control of the liquor traffic and a supervision of the sanitary affairs of the town, and also retaining enough troops within the corporate limits to guard the government property and the railroad trains at the depots. All other troops are to be removed from the town.

The district commander expresses to the mayor a strong hope for the perpetuity of the civil sway, and promises all needed assistance. The blacks are to be treated precisely as the whites, and not otherwise. The civil police will have the custody of the streets, and the civil municipal tribunals jurisdiction over all offences other than of a military nature. The mayor's court will supercede the provost's court, and the city marshal the provost marshal. A sufficient military force will be within reach if at any time the civil authority shall be insufficient to maintain the peace. But there is no thing to apprehend on this score. Our people are disposed to peace, and we have an abiding conviction that everything will go on decently and in order.

An agricultural society offered a premium for the best essay on irrigation. By mistake it was printed irrigation, whereupon an honest farmer sent his wife.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, advertised to be held in this place on the 25th instant, is postponed until Tuesday, 1st of August

S. D. WALLACE, President.

Wilmington, July 24, 1865.—td

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.'S COLUMN.

New Goods!

ON CONSIGNMENT.

50 DOZ. CHIP AND OTHER STRAW HATS,
10 Dozen India, Panama and Leghorn Hats,
10 " Light, Soft, Patent Hats,
8 " Black and Colored Soft Hats,
20 " Ladies' and Childrens' Flats, Hats and Shakers,
200 " Taylor's, Coats' & Stafford's Spool Cotton,
10 " Packs Pins,
22 " Papers Needles,
10 " Ladies' Hose, and Gents' Half Hose,
10 " Ladies' Gaiters, of excellent quality,
5 " Gents' Gaiters and Oxford Ties,
6 " Fancy Soaps,
50 Suits Ready Made Clothing, Cassimere and Linen,
200 Palm Leaf Fans,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
2500 Yards Bleached Cotton,
1500 Yards Brown Sheeting,
100 Cases Carolina Belle and Southern Star Snuff,
1000 Paper Collars,
Gloves, L. C. Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Buttons, Flax Thread, Cotton Cards, Shoe Laces, Tapes, &c., &c.

Country Merchants, and retailers, will do well to call and examine our stock.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
je 21-tf Fayetteville Street.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Raleigh, N. C.

je 15-tf

Shoe Thread, Grain Bags, &c.

100 pounds Shoe Thread,
1000 Grain Bags,
40 doz. Glass Tumblers,
25 doz. Goblets,
3 Crates Crockery,

Just received at

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, July 11th, 1865-tf. Fayetteville St.

HERRINGS, SHAD, SOFT SOAP, &c.

2500 SMOKED HERRINGS,
1 Barrel Shad,
3 " Soft Soap, excellent quality,
2 " Pickeled Pork and Beef, at
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.
je 23-tf Fayetteville Street.

FAMILY FLOUR, 40 BARRELS.

Superfine, " 25 "
Seconds, " 10 "
Meal, nice White, 50 Bushels.
Peas, Clay, Black and White, 100 Bushels.
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

1000 POUNDS NICE WHITE LARD, IN kegs and barrels.
2000 Pounds Bacon, Hams, Sides and Sholders.
600 " Rice, in sacks.
200 " Dried Fruit.
500 " Bright Brown Sugar.
300 " Crusded Sugar.
500 " Manufactured Tobacco.
5000 " Snuff.
1 Dozen Cases Colman's Mustard,
at B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.,
je 15-tf Fayetteville Street.

3000 YARDS ENGLISH LONG CLOTH
2000 Yards 4 4 Brown Cotton,
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn,
100 Coats' and Taylor's Spool Cotton,
Cotton Handkerchiefs, Soft Hats, Shoes, Envelopes, &c., &c., at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

25 DOZEN CAST-STEEL AXES,
8 Dozen Long Handle Shovels,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
100 Pounds Shoe Nails, at
je 15-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

12 DOZ JUNIPER BUCKETS.
50 pair Cotton Cards, at
je 17-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO'S.

E. S. LOUGEE. G. E. LOUGEE.

Lougee & Brother,

(*Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh, N. C.,*)

Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware, and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and

TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING IN their line of business, and warrant every article of their make to be of lasting and endurable materials.

HOUSE ROOFING AND REPAIRING executed with fidelity and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, of forty years standing, they respectfully solicit a continuance of that confidence and patronage. jy 6-6m

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE GROCER

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Goldsboro', N. C.

REFERENCE:

Alonzo T. Jerkins, Company Shops, N. C.
Wm S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md.
McDaniel & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.

jy 14 3m

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY.

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

Through reliable agents in every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of land, &c.

Will likewise undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications CONFIDENTIAL. Commissions and charges moderate. je 14-tf

All papers in the State copy four times and send bills.

WANTED,

FIFTY (50) HOGSHEADS OF GOOD LEAF TOBACCO. Send samples per Express.
je 29-tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

WANTED,

SEAMSTRESSES, COOKS, NURSES, WASHERS and Ironers, Laborers of every description; also, consignments of Cotton and Tobacco. Town Residences and Lots, Farms; also, Produce of every kind
je 29-tf RICHARDSON & MILLER.

PARTNER WANTED.

Interest in "Southern Field and Fireside" and "Key-Stone" For Sale.

THE EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS OF THESE well known journals, contemplating an extension of their business, wish to sell to an active and enterprising man a portion of their establishment, and to admit him to an equality with themselves. Such an opportunity for a profitable investment of Talents and Capital in the South can seldom be found.

None but a first class man, well recommended need apply. WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
je 16-tf Editors and Proprietors.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM AND WATER-POWER. APPLY to RICHARDSON & MILLER.
je 31-tf

PROCLAMATION,

By William W. Holden, Provisional Governor,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, dated May 29th, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, with instructions to "prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence";—

And WHEREAS, It is proper that the people of the State should be informed as far as may be, at this time, of the measures that will be necessary to attain this end, so that they may be ready to offer an intelligent and willing co-operation in the same:—"

And WHEREAS, It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Government in relation to the people of the State should be made known, so that the loyal may receive assurances of protection and encouragement, and the disloyal, if any there be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, and that they will not be permitted with impunity to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society:—

Now, Therefore, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do proclaim and declare:—

1st. That a Convention of the people of North Carolina will be held, at as early a period as practicable, to be composed of the number of members to which the Counties are respectively entitled in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. No person will be a candidate for the Convention, and no person will vote for members to compose it, who shall not previously thereto have taken and subscribed to the following oath, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29th, 1865:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well-affected towards the Federal Government, and not loyal thereto, will be permitted to take said oath, or to vote in said election.

Measures will be perfected as early as practicable for administering the above oath to such persons as may be entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificates of the same as evidence of their loyalty. The said oath is regarded as a part of the benefits of the Proclamation referred to, and will not be administered to any of the classes excluded by said Proclamation, save on the exhibition by them of a full pardon from the President of the offence they may have committed against the United States.

2d. The Convention thus to be called will alter or amend the Constitution of the State, and will submit said Constitution thus altered or amended, to the voters of the State at the ballot-box for their acceptance or rejection.

3d. The Convention will provide for the election by the people of a Governor and members of the Legislature; and the Legislature will elect two Senators to represent the State in the Congress of the United States.

4th. An election will also be held in due time, for members of the House of Representatives from the State in the Congress of the United States.

Inasmuch as there are no civil magistrates in this State, nor State officers of any kind, the Provisional Governor, by virtue of authority in him vested by the President of the United States, will proceed:

1st. To appoint Justices of the Peace for the various Counties, loyal men, by whom the above oath will be administered, and who will also conduct the elections, through subordinates, for members of a Convention, in accordance with instructions from this office, and agreeably to the laws of this State in force previously to the 20th day of May, 1861.

2d. Superior Courts of Oyer and Terminer will be held, when necessary, by Judges specially appointed and commissioned, to disposed of criminal cases.

3d. The Justices of the Peace, appointed as aforesaid, will be authorized to hold Courts for the transaction of all such business as may not be of the class of cases triable by a jury. The Justices, by a majority of their whole number, will also be authorized to appoint their Sheriffs and their Clerks for the time being, and such other officers as may be indispensable to a proper transaction of business. And they will also be vigilant and will exert themselves to maintain the laws and to promote the peace of society in their respective counties, and especially to arrest and commit for trial, when the Courts may be held, all offenders against any law of the State in force previous to the 20th May, 1861; and to allow bail where the case is bailable, according to the usage of the State.

4th. The Provisional Governor will appoint the State Directors and State proxies in the various corporations in which the State is interested, as the exercise of such power by him cannot be avoided. But the control of the Railroads, the Asylums, and other corporations in which the State is interested, thus unavoidably to this extent committed to him, will be relinquished for the action of the Convention when that body shall have assembled.

Such in brief is an outline of the policy deemed necessary to reconstruct the government of North Carolina, and to restore the State to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government.

And now, as Provisional Governor of the State, I invite the loyal people thereof to resume with cheerfulness, and with confidence in the future, their accustomed pursuits; and I invite those who have been driven from the State by despotic power, to return; assuring all loyal citizens of the State that they will be protected in their persons and property, and encouraged in their exertions to improve their condition. I also exhort them not to cease to take an interest in public affairs, but to unite with me in the purpose to reconstruct the State Government through the aid of loyal citizens; and to be vigilant and active in discouraging disloyal sentiments, and assuring the election of known friends of the Federal Government to every office. Your experience, fellow citizens, during the rebellion, should attach you by the strongest ties to the government of the United States.—You have just been delivered by the armies of the Union from one of the most corrupt and rigorous despotisms that ever existed in the world. Many of you have been forced for opinion's sake, and because of your love for the flag of your fathers, to fly from the land of your birth or of your adoption, and seek a refuge among strangers, to escape the hand of arbitrary power. Many of you have been torn from your homes, or hunted down like wild beasts in the forest, and forced into the rebel armies as conscripts, to fight for the continued enslavement of the colored race, and also for a state of slavery for yourselves and your children. Some of you have been subjected to imprisonment and tortures on account of your opinions; and all of you have been deprived for years, up to a recent period, of freedom of speech and of the press, and of every essential guarantee of liberty and of protection to person and property, which is contained in the Constitution of the United States. You are, once more, free citizens of the United States. By your unflinching loyalty and by your hopeful toil, the future, I assure you is to guard well your freedom. Remember that all that you have, and all you can hope to be, and all of good that is in reserve for your children, are indissolubly bound up with the American Union. The "unity of government which constitutes you a people," should be more dear to us than ever, as a result of the sufferings through which we have passed. In the language of WASHINGTON, "it is in fact indeed the basis of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

To the colored people of the State I would say, you are now free. Providence has willed that the very means adopted to render your servitude perpetual, should be His instruments for releasing you from bondage. It now remains for you, aided as you will be by the superior intelligence of the white race, and cheered by the sympathies of all good people, to decide whether the freedom thus suddenly bestowed upon you, will be a blessing to you or a source of injury. Your race has been depressed by your condition of slavery, and by the legislation of your former masters for two hundred years. It is not to be expected that you can comprehend and appreciate as they should be comprehended and appreciated by a self governing people, the wise provisions and limitations of Constitutions and laws; or that you can now have that knowledge of public affairs which is necessary to qualify you to discharge all the duties of the citizen. No people has ever yet bounded at once into the full enjoyment of the right of self-government.—But you are free, in common with all our people, and you have the same right, regulated by law, that others have, to enter upon the pursuit of prosperity and happiness. You should henceforth sacredly observe the marriage relation, and you should provide for your offspring. You can now not only learn to read yourselves, as some of you have been able to do heretofore, but you can instruct others, and procure instruction from others for yourselves and your children, without fear of punishment. But to be prosperous and happy you must labor, not merely when you feel like it, or for a scanty support, but industriously and steadily, with a view to making and laying up something for yourselves and your families. If you are idle you will become vicious and worthless; if vicious and worthless you will have no friends, and will at last perish. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread all the days of thy life." The same Providence that has bestowed freedom upon you, has told you that diligence in business is required of all his creatures; and you cannot expect that your race will escape ultimate extinction, if you wilfully violate or disregard this, one of His great commands. Freedom does not mean that one may do as he pleases, but that every one may, by industry, frugality and temperance, improve his condition and enjoy the fruits of his own labors, so long as he obeys the laws. I have no prejudice against you. On the contrary while I am a white man, and while my lot is with my own color, yet I sympathise with you as the weaker race; and I cannot forget that during the rebellion many of you fought for the preservation of the Union, and that those of you who remained at home in the then slaveholding States, were, for the most part, docile and faithful, and made no attempt by force of arms to gain even their own freedom. I will see to it, as far as I can, that you have your liberty; that you are protected in your property and persons; and that you are paid your wages. But, on the other hand, I will set my face against those of you who are idle and dissipated, and prompt punishment will be inflicted for any breach of the peace or violation of law. In fine, I will be your friend as long as you are true to yourselves, and obedient to the laws, and as long as you shall labor, no matter how feebly, if honestly and earnestly, to improve your condition. It is my duty, so far as I may, to render the government "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well;"—and this I will endeavor to do in relation to the whole people of the State of North Carolina, "without fear, favor, or affection, reward, or the hope of reward."

And now, "with charity for all, with malice toward none," I enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned me by the President, earnestly and solemnly invoking the good people of the State to aid me in the work of reconstructing the Government, and in restoring the State to the protection, benefits, and blessings of the Union.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
JOS. W. HOLDEN, Private Secretary.

[The newspapers of the State will insert the above twice, and send accounts to the Executive Office.]

FRESH SUPPLIES

OF THE PUREST

Medicines, Chemicals, Wine, Brandy, Porter, (Choicest Brands,) Cigars, Tobacco, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, and the Latest and most Fashionable and Splendid Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at

Pescud's Drug Store.

(*Established January, 1844.*)

THROUGH THE KINDNESS OF FRIENDS I HAVE been enabled to resume business, and have just received from the Northern cities, and am now receiving a well selected and most desirable stock of all the articles usually found in a Drug Store, to which I ask the attention of old and new friends.

Having to buy exclusively for CASH, and relying alone upon the proceeds of sales to keep my stock renewed, I shall expect the cash, and hope no one will ask for credit, as I am not able to give it. Some special cases satisfactory arrangements will be made.

A New Enterprise.

I have also accepted an agency from one of the largest Importing and Jobbing Houses in the Union, and am prepared to issue to dealers, at the lowest Northern prices of all that they need in the Drug business, and will forward their orders, receive and forward their invoices for a small commission. CASH must invariably accompany the order.

Thus all Druggists, Physicians and Dealers in Drugs or anything in the Drug line, need not go North, but can save time, trouble, and a handsome per centage by sending me a list of their wants, which I will price so that they may know what amount to remit.

Any Bill under $300 I can furnish as low as can, at the usual profit, at my Drug Store. I hope to receive and merit a liberal patronage.

P. F. PESCUD.

jy 10-tf

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of July next, at their Banking House in this City. It is necessary that each Stockholder, present or represented by his proxy, should have his Certificate of Stock properly filled up, and signed by the President in the presence of a Notary Public.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 24, 1865-3m*

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

HILLSBORO' STREET.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED some time past, will now be opened by the subscriber for the accommodation of the public. No pains or expense will be spared to make it a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOYD,
Proprietors.

je 26-tf.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE

Corner Newbern and Person Sts.,

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

Borland, Biglow & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on Cotton, Naval Stores and other Merchandise to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT,

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14-tf&w6m

AUCTION SALE

OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

JULY 26TH AND 27TH, 1865.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the place and times above, the following property, viz: Horses, Mules, Wagons, Spring Wagons, Horse and Mule Harness, &c., the property of the United States.

Sale will take place at the Baptist Grove, and commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day.

Each animal and article will be sold separately.

Terms—cash on day of sale. Quartermaster's Vouchers will be received as cash. Parties desiring to make payment in Vouchers should present them to the undersigned for examination before bidding for property.

By order of Col. Boyd, Chief Q. M. Dept N. C.

A. M. GARDNER,
Captain & A. Q. M.

jy 20-6t

JUST RECEIVED

FROM

NEW YORK.

And for sale Wholesale and Retail at reduced prices, by

H. WINNER,

Second door above Progress office, Fayetteville street, between Hargett and Martin streets,

25 bbls Sugar.
10 sacks Coffee.
50 boxes Cheese.
20 boxes Soda.
1000 lbs Plain and Fancy Candy, assorted.
25000 Cigars.
10 boxes Lemons.
50 boxes Raisins.
25 boxes Soap and Candles.
25 boxes Spices.
5 bbls Syrups for Soda Water.
Sardines and Sweet Oil.
Essences for Candy and Syrups.

And a full assortment of all other articles in the Grocery line. Jy

NEW UNION STORE,

(EUTOHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

LADIES SHOES

CHILDRENS

—ALSO—

ALL DESCRIPTION.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Newbern and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERN FOR RALEIGH at 11.30 A. M.

For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 5.30 P. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 8.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
Superintendent.

May 24-tf

H. J. HESSELBACH,

COPPER AND TIN SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT HE has re-opened his establishment at his old stand on the Market House, Raleigh, N. C., and is prepared to manufacture Turpentine and Brandy Stills, and all kinds of Tin and Copper Ware.